



Hongkong Daily Press.

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INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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In Casks 275 lbs. net.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "	1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " " " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes	
11.30 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	
SATURDAYS	
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "	
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " " " " " "	
5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	
8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	
9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	
NIGHT CARS	
8.30 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 30 minutes	
1.00 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes	

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & COY.,
General Managers. [79]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

DOWN TRAINS.											
Stations	No. 1 Local.	No. 2 Local.	No. 3 Local.	No. 4 Local.	No. 5 Local.	No. 6 Local.	No. 7 Local.	No. 8 Local.	No. 9 Local.	No. 10 Local.	No. 11 Local.
CANTON (Tel. See Two)	Dep.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
DEER LANE	Dep.	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
SHUN CHUN	Dep.	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
Sham Shui	Dep.	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15
Sham Shui	Dep.	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
Sham Shui	Dep.	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
Sham Shui	Dep.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
Sham Shui	Dep.	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
Sham Shui	Dep.	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
Sham Shui	Dep.	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45
Sham Shui	Dep.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Sham Shui	Dep.	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Sham Shui	Dep.	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Sham Shui	Dep.	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Sham Shui	Dep.	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55
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Sham Shui	Dep.	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
Sham Shui	Dep.	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15
Sham Shui	Dep.	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20
Sham Shui	Dep.	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
Sham Shui	Dep.	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Sham Shui	Dep.	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35
Sham Shui	Dep.	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40
Sham Shui	Dep.	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45
Sham Shui	Dep.	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
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Sham Shui	Dep.	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10
Sham Shui	Dep.	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15
Sham Shui	Dep.	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20
Sham Shui	Dep.	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
Sham Shui	Dep.	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30
Sham Shui	Dep.	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35
Sham Shui	Dep.	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40
Sham Shui	Dep.	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Sham Shui	Dep.	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
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Sham Shui	Dep.	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10
Sham Shui	Dep.	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
Sham Shui	Dep.	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20
Sham Shui	Dep.	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25
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Sham Shui	Dep.	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.35
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Sham Shui	Dep.	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10
Sham Shui	Dep.	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15
Sham Shui	Dep.	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20
Sham Shui	Dep.	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Sham Shui	Dep.	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30
Sham Shui	Dep.	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35
Sham Shui	Dep.	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40
Sham Shui	Dep.	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45
Sham Shui	Dep.	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Sham Shui	Dep.	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55
Sham Shui	Dep.	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Sham Shui	Dep.	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05
Sham Shui	Dep.	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10
Sham Shui	Dep.	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
Sham Shui	Dep.	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20
Sham Shui	Dep.	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Sham Shui	Dep.	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30
Sham Shui	Dep.	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35
Sham Shui	Dep.	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40
Sham Shui	Dep.	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45		

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[38]



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[43]

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BRITISH GAZETTE NOS. 511 TO 515.
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LIQUIDATION OF LOCAL GERMAN FIRM.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

We omitted to publish the full text of the judgment delivered, on Monday, by the Chief Justice, in the action brought by the Liquidators of the German firm of Sander Wieler & Co., against the surety for the comrade of that firm, for the reason that the judgment was necessarily of great length. What we endeavored to do was to give the gist of it, but we can see that the extracted portions of his Lordship's judgment do not clearly indicate the grounds of his decision, particularly his ruling that the partnership between the members of that German firm was dissolved by the outbreak of war, and, therefore, that the contract of suretyship with the firm was also dissolved, even if it were not dissolved for any other cause. The following is an extract from the judgment of the Chief Justice showing the reason why he held the partnership to have been dissolved, irrespective of the nationality of the partners:—"If some of the partners are domiciled in one of the hostile countries, and the partnership is hostile, and the partners are also personally enemies. The just inference from all these considerations seems, therefore, to be that, in all these cases, there is an utter incompatibility, created by operation of law, between the partners as to their respective rights, duties, and obligations, both public and private, and therefore that dissolution must necessarily result therefrom, independent of the will or acts of the parties." The German firm could not continue to exist, as a firm, after the outbreak of war, for no intercourse could be held with any member of it except with the one man who was temporarily allowed to remain here. Residents in Hongkong could only deal with him personally, and not as the partner of, and consequent agent for, other Germans residing in German territory; and as it is a firmly established rule of law that the aid of our Courts cannot be sought by or on behalf of alien enemies, he could not have sued in the name of his old firm in respect of contracts made with that firm. It is true that it was recently held by a majority of Judges of the House of Lords that two British members of a firm could, after a dissolution of that firm by reason of another member having become an alien enemy, join the latter as a plaintiff in an action brought for the purpose of getting in assets of the firm; but, as the Chief Justice pointed out, this was so held because it would have done very great harm to those British partners if they had not been allowed to get in the assets, and it is British interests which have to be considered. The actual words of the Chief Justice were these (in inverted commas):—"Now these judgments" (in the case cited) "I think may be summarized as follows; that the rule of law was not inflexible, that it was directed against alien enemies and not against British subjects, and that it should not extend to prevent British partners in the case of executed contracts" (that is to say, contracts which were actually completed by the firm, and would, in ordinary circumstances, be immediately enforceable) "getting in their assets until the war was over. The question then arises: How does the principle laid down in that case affect this case? There are no British partners. Every partner is a German, the partnership assets which admittedly disclose a large surplus are, I understand, in the Liquidators' account in the name of Sander Wieler & Co. It is clear, therefore, that the *casus dicitur* for the decision in *Speyer's case* cannot be said to exist here." So, the partner here, even if he were not regarded in law as an alien enemy for the time being, could not himself, for the benefit of himself and his German co-partners, have compelled persons to carry out contracts made with his old firm, even if they were executed. The fact that he was not then regarded in law as an alien enemy did not alter his German nationality, and certainly did not make him British, and, therefore, there were no British interests to consider. No British subject could suffer through his inability to enforce those contracts, not even creditors of the firm, inasmuch as the assets collected were more than amply sufficient to cover all claims of creditors.

Another ground for his Lordship's decision, as appears from the judgment, was that the position of the defendant as surety was materially altered by reason of the fact that the German firm were, after the outbreak of war, rendered unable to carry out their agreement with the comrade (for whom the defendant was surety) which entitled him to give credit to buyers of goods, the right of whom, under their contracts, were also altered.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Although there are a number of matches still to be played to complete the various programmes, the contest between the Club and the Navy will finish the season, as far as the competition for honours is concerned.

The Navy men have won the United Services League and still have a match in hand. To-day they meet the Hongkong F.C. in a game which will decide the championship of the Hongkong League. The sailors are a point ahead, so that a draw will give them the league, but if the Club can capture both points they will win the Cup. Neither the Club nor the Navy has previously headed this league.

The Cup which was presented to the Football League by *The Hongkong Daily Press* in 1909 was that year won by the 2nd Battalion of The Buffs who again became holders in 1911. The K.O.Y.L.I., D.C.L.I. and the Shropshires have each won it once, and the Royal Garrison Artillery who are the present holders won it last season for the sixth time.

To-day's match should be an excellent one. When the same teams met last week the Navy gained the verdict, but the Club had nothing to gain by winning and did not field their strongest team. In addition, they missed several fairly easy chances of scoring so that possibly we may see last week's result reversed. Whatever the result, a fresh name will have to be added to the previous list of holders.

In the second division St. Joseph's College required one point to make them quite safe from the Staff and Departments, their only possible rivals. They were almost certain to obtain it if they had played their remaining fixtures, but the 83rd Co., whom they had met, have made them perfectly safe by withdrawing from the league and forfeiting their two points. The 83rd Co. has been carrying on under difficulties for some time, and on several occasions they have only been able to turn out a team at all by playing some of their first division men. This was unsatisfactory, because, if they had happened to win, the opposing team would have registered a protest and the match would probably have had to be re-played. However, they lost each time, so nobody had any complaint to make.

St. Joseph's suffered their first defeat last week, going under by one goal to nil to the Staff and Departments. The match was an excellent one to watch, and play was very even. The College men were not at all happy on the wet slippery ground, and found the Staff defence a little too good for them. To-day they encounter Kowloon in their final fixture of the season, and a good game is anticipated. On form, St. Joseph's should manage to capture both points.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.
Hongkong F.C. v. Royal Navy.—Club ground. Kick-off, 4.15 p.m.

DIVISION II.

St. Joseph's College v. Kowloon.—Club ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.									
Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals	
Navy	7	5	1	1	19	2	11		
Hongkong F.C.	7	5	2	0	12	4	10		
R.E.	6	3	3	1	3	12	5		
R.G.A.	5	1	2	2	3	8	4		
S. China Ath.	7	0	5	2	6	17	2		

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals	
Navy	7	6	0	1	13	0	13		
R.E.	6	4	2	0	12	8	8		
Hongkong F.C.	7	3	3	1	7	7	6		
S. China Ath.	6	0	3	3	1	11	3		
R.G.A.	6	1	5	0	5	11	2		

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals	
St. Joseph's	13	11	1	1	33	6	23		
Staff and Depts.	13	7	1	5	18	6	19		
Navy Res.	14	7	3	4	30	12	18		
89th Co.	14	7	0	1	20	20	15		
Kowloon	13	6	5	2	16	30	14		
83rd Co.	14	4	0	1	11	17	9		
S. China Ath. Res.	13	3	7	3	12	35	9		
87th Co.	14	0	13	1	2	30	1		

The following will represent the Hongkong F.C. against the Royal Navy, in the Hongkong League, on the Club ground, at 4.30 this afternoon:—G. Rodger; T. R. Chassels and J. McCubbin; B. Pascoe, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; W. Taylor, A. H. Clark, D. Reichelmann, H. McTavish and E. Riis. Reserve:—W. Hamilton.

The following team will represent Kowloon F.C. in a Second Division League match v. St. Joseph's College to-day, at 2.30 p.m., on the Club ground:—F. Wheeler; A. Jackson and T. L. Knight; A. Van Langenberg, G. White and A. Simmon; K. Mason, J. Rasmussen, W. A. Hyder, B. A. Hyder and B. Antam. Reserve:—A. Martin, W. Gerrard and C. Graham.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the months of March and February the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—

FEBRUARY.

180 shirts, 215 prs. pants, 62 prs. pyjamas, 147 vests, 12 bed-jackets, 17 wadded jackets, 12 small pillows, 6 pillow-cases, 30 food-covers, 20 scrubbers, and 163 handkerchiefs.

The Wool Department, under Mrs. Alabaster and the Misses Grimble, packed 318 prs. socks, 3 prs. stockings, 2 prs. gloves, 2 prs. hospital stockings, 40 prs. knee-caps, 20 mufflers, 2 waistcoats, 7 caps, and 25 helmets.

These were all sent to the British Red Cross in Siberia.

For Refugee women and children in France, the following were very kindly forwarded by M. Paul Kremer, Consul-General for France:—51 boys' shirts, 110 infants' vests, 93 boys' overalls, 40 prs. women's knickers, 5 small bonnets, 1 knitted coat, 6 scarves, 10 men's shirts (old), 8 prs. trousers, waistcoats, 148 vests, 38 shirts, 152 pants, 13 knitted jerseys, 78 handkerchiefs, 10 vermin shirts, playing-cards and books.

MARCH.

111 shirts, 118 vests, 120 pants, 78 pyjamas, 72 handkerchiefs, 78 food-covers, 18 washers, 220 fly-nets, 11 pillow-cases.

The Surgical Department packed 532 many-tailed bandages and 455 roller bandages.

A certain number of the March packings are being held over to answer local military calls; the rest have been sent to the British Red Cross in Siberia.

Given to 26 men belonging to Knox's Mission, proceeding to Vladivostok:—26 shirts, 26 vests, 26 prs. pants, 26 prs. pyjamas, 30 fly-nets, 60 handkerchiefs, 80 prs. socks, 15 prs. knee-caps, 8 caps and 7 mufflers.

Towels and soap were given by the War Charities' Committee, and the British American Tobacco Co. very kindly added two packets of cigarettes to each man's bundle.

The following letter has been received:—
8, Civil Lines, Rawalpindi, India,
January 29th, 1919.

Dear Mrs. Stans:—I am so sorry for having been so long in writing to thank you and the members of your Work Party for the splendid supply of Red Cross gifts you sent for this Depot.

The things arrived two months ago in very good condition, and will all prove most useful.

Mrs. Barton unfortunately left the station last Spring. She is a great loss, as she was such an energetic worker. You send her a great many things for the Hospital in Jhelum (an Indian one), and a good many of your things have already gone to her.

This Depot is to be closed next Spring, so your things have come in very useful for the many large indent that are pouring in.

Thanking you all again for your great help and generosity.—Yours sincerely,
R. E. STEWART, Capt.
Mrs. Stans writes:—It is with very great regret that we have to record the resignation of some of our officials, who, for various reasons, are not able to continue the work for another Summer. At the same time, we extend a very appreciative welcome to those who are replacing them.

Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens has worked with us almost from the very start in 1915, and Mrs. Holloway nearly as long; their places are being taken by Mrs. and Miss Moorhead in the Packing-room, and Mrs. G. E. Stewart and Mrs. Wells in charge of the cupboard.

Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Nicholls have both out for us from the beginning; we shall miss them very much—also Mrs. Bowley, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Mitchellmore, Miss Ram, and Miss Ventris, to whom we give our best wishes for pleasant journeys.

Mrs. Dewsbury replaces Mrs. Goldsmith as City Hall Treasurer, and Mrs. F. O. Hall is taking over the work done for so long by Miss Graham and Mrs. Franklin, giving out and receiving work on Tuesday mornings.

POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of twenty rounds of ammunition.

Defendant came from New York on the *On Lee* and brought the ammunition with him.

Mr. Lindell imposed a fine of \$10.

SNATCHING CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with snatching \$25 from another Chinese in Queen's Road.

Complainant was changing some money when defendant snatched the purse out of his hands. In running away, however, defendant stumbled and fell, and was then arrested.

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 128 Lee-Corpl. O. L. Howell, No. 940 Spr. W. G. Lawson, and No. 205 Spr. J. Moraes, Engineer Co., are invalided from the Corps on the recommendation of a Medical Board, dated March 24th, 1919.

No. 5 C.S.M. J. Mackie, Artillery Co. (attached to Hongkong Police), is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated April 3rd, 1919.

No. 811 Gunner T. F. Ford, Artillery Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

No. 784 Pte. H. A. Baxter, Signalling Section, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated April 1st, 1919.

No. 338 Pte. D. Ritchie, "A" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated April 3rd, 1919.

LEAVE.

Lieut. T. G. Weall, is granted extension of leave until September, 1919.

Lieut. W. A. Morgan, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' leave from May 5th, 1919.

Bomb. W. E. Douglas, Artillery Co., is granted 5 months' leave from April 23rd, 1919.

Pte. R. E. O. Bird, "D" Co., is granted 8 months' leave from April 26th, 1919.

Pte. A. D. Gee, M.G. Co., is granted 6 months' leave from April 23rd, 1919.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Reference, Corps Order No. 5, dated January 10th, 1919, a lecture will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters on Wednesday, April 9th, at 6 p.m.

EQUIPMENT BOARD.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—

Monday, April 14th.

Friday, April 25th.

Monday, May 5th.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

A meeting of all Officers, W.O.s and N.C.O.s, will be held at Headquarters on Thursday, April 10th, at 5.30 p.m.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

PRACTICE RUN, D.S.I.

N.C.O.s and Sappers as detailed by the C.S.M. will parade for duty at Belcher's at 8 p.m. on Friday, April 12th.

Officers on duty.—Lieut. Hall and Marley.

INSTRUCTIONS CLASS FOR RECRUITS.

Recruits will attend for instruction under R. E. Staff-Sergeant at West Fort, Kowloon, on Wednesday, April 9th, at 9 p.m. Parade at Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, at 8.45 p.m.

Officer on duty.—Lieut. Stevenson.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

Monday, April 7th:—

"A" Co., No. 4 Platoon, at Headquarters, T.E.T. at 5.15 p.m.

Tuesday, April 8th:—

5.15 p.m. "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon, at Headquarters, T.E.T. for N.C.O.s.

The following will attend:—Sergeant Humphreys, Corporal Walker and MacKichan, and Lieut. Brown.

T.E.T. parades will be held on subsequent Tuesdays for N.C.O.s, and men of this unit. Further orders will be issued.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, April 8th:—

5.15 p.m. at Headquarters, T.E.T.—Rifles, belts, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

G. E. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.D.O.

Hongkong, April 4th, 1919.

SIX-HOUR DAYS.

LORD LEVERHULME'S VIEWS.

Lord Leverhulme, speaking at the "Canada in London" meeting at the Lyceum Theatre, on February 6th, dwelt on the necessity for a gradual change of industrial conditions. He said:—"I believe in a while even farms will be run on two shifts of six hours each. The position is not so complicated as it looks. We are not ripe for reduction of hours in every industry; I could mention others besides agriculture. In all these, however, the health of the workers is not suffering. Where the hours can and ought to be reduced, their health is suffering. In a policy of reconstruction we can work our factory machinery longer hours, and the men and women fewer hours. Under such conditions, with an alternate morning or afternoon, free, and once a fortnight a long week-end, from Friday night till Monday morning, there will be a means of earning, under intensive production, high wages, and of producing goods at such a low cost that the whole world will beat a track to our door. The whole world is waiting for orders. We cannot double our factories immediately. By working plants twelve hours instead of eight, more if needed, we get extra factory power without overdraining the bank account or going in for machinery twice as expensive as before the war. I believe emphatically that whatever trouble we are having to-day in the way of strikes and Bolshevism is the aftermath of the period we have passed through; the period of weary, tired bodies, with no possibility of raising the mind and soul of man. The strain of modern machinery on lines of high speed is so great that of necessity working hours for the human beings behind it must be shortened. We must organize the whole series of the product of our labour shall be lower. All increases of wages at a higher price are a fraud and a sham."

CORRESPONDENCE. THE PROPOSED ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, In Wednesday evening's edition of the *Hongkong Telegraph* there was a special article "A Jesuit College for Hongkong—Is it necessary?"

May I through the medium of your columns ask a following question, all of which, except one, are based on statements made in the article.

(1) Why are the Jesuits expelled from Portugal?

(2) What is meant by "Catholic civilization" and "Catholic Faith and true civilization"? I assume the insertion of the adjective "Roman."

(3) [The expenses for students at the University need only be \$80 a month, as they are in many cases, it necessary to go to the expense of building a Jesuit College where the fees for boarders would be about \$80 a month, or possibly more?]

(4) Would it not be wiser for the Roman Catholics, in view of the expense and also the present day attempts at reunion, to establish at the University several scholarships of, say, \$20 a month?

(5) As "Protestants, heathens and others" can receive education at the University, are not Roman Catholics included in the others?

If the Roman Catholics want a University or Jesuit College of their own to the exclusion of "Protestants, heathens and others," why should not the Roman Catholics build a Jesuit College themselves without trying "to enlist the support of other communities also?" ("Protestants, heathens and others," I suppose).

(6) In view of the Pope's attitude during the war, and the necessity of curbing the influence of Roman Catholic Priests, in, for example, India, is it wise to encourage the introduction into the Colony of a political sect like the Jesuits?

Yours, etc.,
CATHOLIC.

Hongkong, April 4th, 1919.
WAR MEMORIAL HOUSING
SCHEME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, Several of the suggestions received by the War Memorial Committee are very good, but it is rumored that the new City Hall scheme is the one that will probably be adopted. It is estimated that the cost will be one million dollars, and it is expected that one-half of this amount will be subscribed by the Government. Although a new and better theatre, public hall, library, and museum are very desirable, it must be admitted that what the Colony and the public need most at the present time are houses and many more new houses. Instead of spending a million dollars to rebuild the City Hall, more than a hundred houses could be built with the money, and it would go a long way to solve the Housing Problem which is becoming more acute day by day. The houses should be built in various localities, each one of which would then be a fitting War Memorial, with a simple, but dignified, monument of granite in the vicinity. The squares, avenues, terraces, villas, or bungalows could be named after the British and Allied heroes, and would perpetuate their memory in the Colony. The policy of the public, in general, should be houses first and theatres later on.—Yours, etc.,
M.

Hongkong, April 4th, 1919.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, Apropos of the schemes—such as bon-fires, bridges across the Harbour, monuments, etc.—for celebrating Peace, would it not be better remembered if the Government could give us peace and health by removing the odours we are subjected to in Hongkong. In Wan-chai district some of the buildings are visited three or four times during the night by different squads of night-soil coolies, half-suffocating the inmates. Perhaps some of those who suggest the other proposals are secure against this sort of nuisance. Anyhow some sort of drainage system would never be forgotten as a War Memorial.—Yours, etc.,
"BETTER HOUSING FOR THE POOR."

Hongkong, April 4th, 1919.

POLICE RESERVE AND THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN ENGLAND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to "Mac's" letter in your issue of this morning, I think it would not be out of the way to state that the Portuguese Company of the Police Reserve is the backbone of the force, and, in the event of any threat from outside, the No. 2 Company would be the first section at the skirmish, (although other companies would also appear on the scene) while it is very doubtful whether the British section could turn out in full, seeing that, for the most part, they are either Peakites or Kowloonites.

Take, for example, the sad occurrence of Gresson Street; the Indians, Portuguese and Chinese were asked to co-operate with the Regulars, and they were under their orders until dismissed.—Yours faithfully,
VERITAS.

April 4th, 1919.

[We are under the impression that we saw, also, members of the British Company on duty at Gresson Street. Probably our correspondent "Mac" had in mind military operations when he referred to a threat from outside. Ed., H.D.P.]

THIEF IMPERSONATES THE POLICE.

INGENIOUS PLAN FOR FLEECING
A MAN OF \$115.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, an interesting story was related of the wiles of a Chinese, who stole \$115 from a marine-hawker by means of a trick.

Inspector Macdonald stated that complainant was a marine-hawker living at West Point. On Thursday afternoon, two friends of the hawker were met by defendant, who represented that he had a quantity of old iron to sell. The iron, however, was stated to be on board the *Fuk Lam*, which was lying in the stream. The two friends said they had no money, but they would introduce him to a man who had. The defendant accompanied them to complainant's house, and stated that the iron would cost \$100. Complainant agreed to pay this sum, and accompanied defendant on a sampan to get to the vessel. On the way, defendant changed into another sampan and rowed off. He returned, however, a few minutes later, and, calling upon the other sampan to stop, clambered on board. With a constable's truncheon in his hand, he charged the men with being opium smugglers and said he had a warrant to search the boat, which he subsequently did. Complainant and his *fokis* were also searched, and \$115 were taken from complainant and handed to an accomplice. The boat was then rowed ashore, and the accomplice, asking the men to wait while he went to the Police Station for handcuffs, disappeared. Defendant also tried to escape, but was arrested by complainant and a District watchman.

Defendant stated that he was an innocent party. It was the other man who attempted to dupe complainant.

Mr. Orme sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

ARMED ROBBERY IN LAI-CHI-KOK.

MEN GAGGED AND BOUND.

An armed robbery has been committed in Lai-chi-kok.

An accountant of the Kwong Lee Yuen grocery store, 81, Lai-chi-kok, has reported to the Police that about 9.10 p.m., on April 2nd, while he and his *fokis* were in the shop, six men entered, armed with revolvers and knives, and, after threatening to shoot them if they gave an alarm, bound and gagged them. The robbers then stole \$27 in money and 30 packets of cigarettes, and disappeared.

LIVING ON TWO CENTS A DAY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, an old Chinese man was charged with hawking without a licence.

Defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, stated that he had been provided with a capital of 30 cents by three of his countrymen for the purpose of starting a hawker's stall. Up to the present he had earned no profit, being content with making two cents a day for his expenses.

Mr. Orme fined defendant \$2.

ON GOING ON LEAVE.

OH, SAEPP MECUM TEMPUS IN ULTIMUM.

My friends with whom I spent so many hours—
Belt, pouches, bandolier, coatstings, and rifle;
My bayonet, too—forgive the rising tear
I cannot stifle,

For I must leave you! Say not I am wrong.
The cause that bids me go indeed is mighty.
Tho' still I yearn to wear you in Hongkong,
It's me for Blighty.

I leave my corporal, too. Whom will he now
Strafe well and truly, shouting: "Well you are a
Blank Blank asterisk!" My dear old J.
It's *Saionara!*

No more parades. No more that same old lie,
As down my rifle barrel's shining (!) argent
(Grunting "It's filthy") peers with carping eye—
My Prussian Sergeant.

But let our parting be not all of pain,
Tho' for a year our paths must lie asunder,
Take heart of grace; I shall come back again,
And then—I wonder?

E. W. H.

THE EMPTY CLOCK TOWERS.

WHY ARE THE TIMES OUT OF
JOINT?

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Among the many fertile suggestions of the newspapers for a War Memorial for Hongkong the proposal for a clock-tower appears and is worthy of consideration. We want a reminder that the times are changing. For many years there was a clock-tower in Hongkong, but it was pulled down—possibly because it was the only clock-tower in the Colony that had a clock in it. Anyhow, the structure has disappeared, and now it is suggested that our local War Memorial should remind us that, after all, time is an important factor in life. With a sigh one realises how small the world now is; the bustle of the west is coming to the Far East. The "good old days," so spacious and so peaceful, have departed never to return. When the house-boy says of the household time-piece "He no walkes" we cannot ignore the suggestion that his "fiend" must be allowed to tinkler with the works. In the "good old days" the early settlers simply said "maskee."

The "griffin" coming into the "matchless harbour" is at first puzzled by the appearance of two towers which meet the eye. If his ship enters via Green Island, he sees one tower to the right, crowning the University buildings, and one to the left, well in front, marking the railway-station. After a little reflection he recognises what is wrong with both towers. They are, as he will learn later, typically oriental. They are clock-towers without the clocks. There is a story of a man who built a two-storied house without a stair-case, but in there any city in the West where they have built a clock-tower and omitted the clock? At any rate, Hongkong has provided two advertisements of the dominating feature of the Far East. "Maskee, the time," those empty towers seem to say. "Time was made for slaves" is a proverb among the Irish. "Anytime can do" is quite as popular in China. But there is an amusing local legend that some one was so keen on the time that he took down the clock in the Supreme Court and walked away with it without even a "by your leave."

Perhaps it should be explained that it is now more than six years ago that I saw for the first time the Colony of Hongkong. I confess that I was impressed by the general appearance of the place. It was better than the descriptions. When it was first suggested to me that I might like a life which included a daily realisation of one of Kipling's flights of fancy (seeing "the dawn rise up like thunder out of China 'cross the bay"), I was sublimely ignorant about this "Gate to the Far East." It was just a little speck on a big map of Asia to one who had never travelled beyond Europe. Once in an examination-room as a boy I had been heartily grateful to Hongkong. There was a question about the British possessions likely to be visited by a passenger travelling via Suez to Japan. I wrote down Hongkong with a sigh of relief, for it was the last on the list. School-boys of to-day have to thank the Salisbury Administration for adding to their burden, because examiners in geography will be sure to expect those phantom ships to call at Wei-hai-wai.

Beyond a nodding acquaintance with the map of Eastern Asia sufficient to mark Hongkong, my mind was a blank when a visit to Hongkong was suggested.

So I had recourse to a not very up-to-date Encyclopedia. That nearly settled the matter. There was a bleak description of a granite rock, statistics about the terrible death-rate among the troops who first garrisoned the island, and other information about trade which, experts told me, was useless and which conveyed nothing to me. So I called at the Colonial Office. It was there that I obtained my first clue about the way in which Father Time is regarded in the Far East. The Hongkong Department kept me waiting fully half-an-hour. It then discussed all sorts of things of no interest to me, and finished up by presenting me with a small blue book containing the prices of commodities in dollars and cents. The only item that seemed intelligible was the price of rice. I enquired on my return home what we paid for rice. When translated into cents, with the dollar at 4s. 2d. it almost decided me to decline the invitation to visit Hongkong, for the result was alarming. But an assurance that our monthly consumption of rice was a negligible quantity enabled me to take more interest in the little Colony which was then only a name.

LONDON AND HONGKONG.
London, in those days was a fairly active place. There were taxi-cabs, the electric underground, and plenty of railway stations. Unless you had a private motor-car your day was bounded by the (let us say) 8.42 a.m. train to the City and the 5.12 train from the City. You made neat calculations as to whether you could cross from Liverpool Street Station to Waterloo in 17 minutes or whether it was quicker to go to Hammermith by motor-bus or tube. You always looked at your watch three or four times an hour, and were grateful to the street clocks which reminded you that time is money.

That was London. The effect of a few weeks in the States on the way out accentuated this habit of looking for clocks. The "quick lunch" counters, the tape machines in the Hotels, the shops that keep open all night—everything seemed to point out that there were only twenty-four hours in the day and you must use each hour and each minute of every hour. "Days and moments quickly flying, blend the living with the dead." It was all hustle in the States.

Stepping ashore in Hongkong one noticed that there was a clock-tower. That was a comfort; it was something Western. The sampans on the harbour looked, at a distance, picturesque; but on closer acquaintance they were not clean. The rickshas seemed unmanly. The streets were narrow. It was all so unfamiliar until one saw the clock-tower. That spoke of a new old London. But one soon realised that the clock-tower was quite unnecessary. Nobody seems to worry about time in the East. "Can do" applies to all measurements—time, space or speed. The clock-tower was an empty monument. One day a far-sighted man thought that the East would become Westernised and he believed that he could graphically demonstrate that time exists. So he gave money for a clock-tower. That man was an optimist, and the monument should have remained to his memory. But instead of that he pulled it down. Now they want to build one of remind us of the hard times during the war.

Just now there is the sound of eight bells striking. It is midnight. Time does count! "After all," the watch is relieved, the ship settles down again, and all is quiet. The eight bells carry their notes of encouragement to the exiles. All the way "Home!" we shall mark each half-hour as the ship's bell strikes it off. The bells will carry us back to the city of clocks, of taxis, of rush-taxed bustle. And then, as nervous as human nature, we shall think of Kipling's "Lapland" and "hear the East a callin'." Our thoughts will wing back again to this little island where time is a negligible quantity. We shall resent those constant reminders of the fact that time is a thing that stands still. And perhaps, when we return we may find clocks which "walkes" and warn us of new time like daylight-saving. They may be fixed in the two towers which now are vacant. For, make no mistake about it, we really should feel ashamed of those empty clock-towers.

BE PREPARED

FOR THE WET SEASON.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

RAINCOATS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

IN THE WORLD RENOWNED

BURBERRY WEATHER PROOF
AND CLOTHES

ZAMBRENE TRIPLE PROOF
AND CLOTHES

ALSO RUBBER PROOFED COATS

AND SILK OILSKINS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

UMBRELLAS

AT MODERATE PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

9.15 p.m.

TO-NIGHT!

The Girl everybody wants to see

MRS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN

(Mildred Harris),

In The Great Lois Weber Production

"THE PRICE OF A GOOD TIME"

MATINEE

SUNDAY, April 6th, at 6 p.m.

A SOUL ENSLAVED.

An Emotional Drama, featuring Cled Madison.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES, AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE. AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply—
CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand,"

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2822.

Manufacture:—18/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. 1322.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW STOCK OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

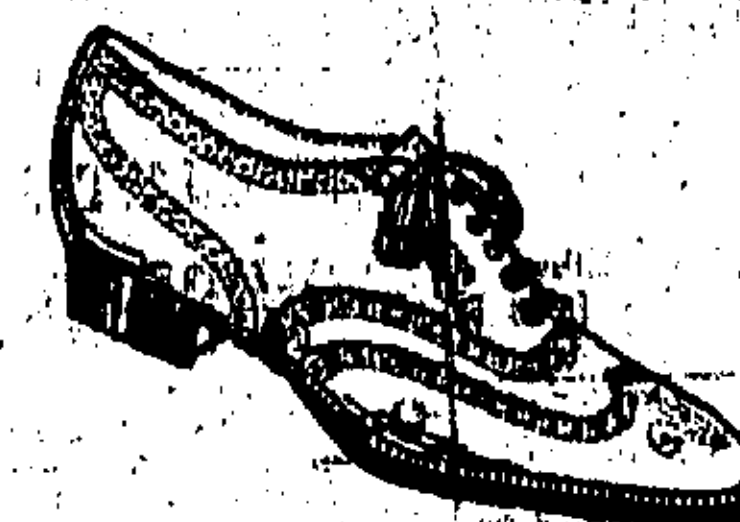
FOOTWEAR

SMART

BOOTS

and

SHOES



For

DRESS

or

SERVICE

WEAR.

IN
BLACK AND BROWN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above League will be held in the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB PAVILION on THURSDAY, APRIL 10TH, at 5.15 P.M. Clubs interested are requested to send representatives.

Dr. F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 5th, 1919. [581]

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held on TUESDAY, APRIL 15TH, at 5.30 P.M. in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall.

Agenda—
To receive and pass the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts.
Election of new Committee for ensuing year.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 5th, 1919. [582]

THE REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT 1893 SECTION 28 (1).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all claims by creditors against the property of the late Captain J. S. Fuller, R.F.A., are to be lodged with me within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

V. J. SCANTLEBURY,
Major, R.F.A.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1919. [584]

WANTED.

JAPANESE AVIATOR for child age 14-15 months.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[583]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY) APRIL 5TH, commencing at 3.15 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, March 29th, 1919. [549]

LOST OR STRAYED.

A ROUGH-HAired WHITE TERRIER, with Black Ears and Black Patch over one eye, on March 2nd, between the Hongkong Club and Prince's Buildings at about 7 P.M. Will find kindly return same to Messrs. S. J. DAVID & CO., LTD., Prince's Building. Will willingly reward. [578]

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements. Write—Mrs. McEWEEN,
Government Civil Hospital. [441]

WANTED.

WANTED CAPTAIN for British Steamer.
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
15, Nathan Road,
Kowloon. [577]

S.S. "CHI YUEN"

(LLOYD'S REGISTER NO. 632).

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of this vessel which has been damaged by fire, and is now lying at Rangoon.

Further particulars and copies of three independent Survey Reports on the ship can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. GILMAN & CO., Lloyd's Agents, Hongkong. The buyer will be required to pay 10% of the purchase money on acceptance of the tender, and the balance on delivery of the ship, which must be taken at Rangoon within fifteen days of the acceptance of such tender.

Harbour Dues and other charges incurred from the date of acceptance of the tender will be for account of the buyer.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GEORGE GORDON & COMPANY,
LLOYD'S AGENTS,
HONGKONG.
Telegraphic Address: "Gordon, Rangoon." [580]

FOR SALE.

A STEINWAY ELECTRIC PIANO, direct or alternating current, in first-class order. Can be seen by appointment. Cost £550 new.
Post Office Box 462. [514]

FOR SALE.

THE Racing Yacht, "DIONE"
Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [508]

FOR SALE.

CALCIUM CARBIDE in half or one ton lots.
Apply to—PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [500]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of APRIL, 1919, at 12 Noon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when a resolution is proposed as a special resolution, be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £200,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £250 each with the sum of \$100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$30 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 80,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely—

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article—

"107 (a). The Board may employ Employment of reserve funds to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

"108a. (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for a dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introduced this Article and Articles 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that the due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus has been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

107 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at the rate of exchange as the General Meeting, declaring or sanctioning the same or in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [535]

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

OWING to Military Requisition, the Company regretfully announce the necessary cancellation of passage bookings made for the following sailings—

"MONTAGUE" 5th April.
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 14th May.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 14th May.
"EMPEROR OF ASIA" 20th May.

Refund to full of all passage money paid will be made on application to—

F. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept. [502]

SOMETHING NEW
WISEMAN'S TEA.

Our own packing and blending from the choicest Ceylon and China Teas.

— TRY IT —

1lb. Has 80 Cents.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of APRIL, 1919, at 8 o'clock P.M., when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Company as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £1,000,000 Sterling divided into 20,000 shares of the nominal value of £50 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Company of the nominal value of \$33.33 each with the sum of \$15 paid up thereon be converted into three shares and two fifths of one share of the nominal value of £20 each with the sterling equivalent of \$7.25 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 8,500 shares out of the 20,000 shares of the nominal value of £20 each constituting the capital of the Company so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Article of Association be altered in manner following, namely—

By the insertion after Article No. 106 of the following Article—

"106 (1). The Board may employ the funds of the Company which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, or otherwise in the business of the Company and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 107.

"107a. (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 18, 19 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Company for a dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introduced this Article and Articles 106 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that the due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus has been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

107 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at the rate of exchange as the General Meeting, declaring or sanctioning the same or in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March 1919.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [536]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 6810 of the above Company for 50 Shares of the Company numbered 3908710 and 3911136 and the Certificate No. 6811 of the said Company for 100 Shares of the Company numbered 10631087, 11497146 and 3072145 both in the name of Solomon Sassoon BENJAMIN, and dated the 17th day of May, 1917, have been CANCELLED by the Company and no rights thereunder will henceforth be recognized. New Certificates for the said Shares have been issued to and in the name of the said Solomon Sassoon BENJAMIN in place of the Original Certificates referred to above.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED. [548]

INTIMATION



THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS

DISEASE

IS

WATSON'S
HYGIENOL,

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

TEL. 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 5TH, 1919.

HONGKONG'S POSITION IN
THE EMPIRE.

We have been informed recently by Lord MILLER that great changes may be expected soon in the political relationship and arrangements of the various parts of the British Empire, and we think the time has come to consider seriously the position of this Colony in relation to London and local administration. We are inclined to favour some system of incorporation under the Foreign Office, if the Foreign Office is to be really reformed. In Hongkong we are so bound up with the trade and politics of China that the old state of affairs which obtained when the Governor of the Colony was also the representative in China of the British Foreign Office had much to commend it. When we reflect upon the advantages of some change of environment for local officials we are led to believe that arrangements might be advisable under which the local Cadets could perform the duties of the Consuls in China and vice versa.

Since Captain CHARLES ELLIOT, R.N., was appointed the first Administrator of the Colony on January 26th, 1841, there have been sixteen Governors and twenty Administrators. That, however, does not exhaust the list of changes in the Administration, because most of the Governors went on leave during their terms of office as well as being frequently changed. Thus in the year 1889 Sir GEORGE WILLIAM DES VŒUX was Governor on New Year's day, but Mr. FREDERICK STREWARD became an Administrator on March 7th. Fourteen days later, the Governor resumed his duties, but on November 24th Mr. STREWARD again became the Administrator, and on December 19th the Governor came back into office.

In actual fact, there have been between 80 and 90 changes in the Administration during the seventy-eight years which form the life of this Colony. And yet some people see nothing inconsistent in insisting upon life-long residence as a qualification for criticism of local institutions while, at the same time, supporting

the existing form of government, under which a stranger, who may never have lived in a modern commercial centre since his youth, is the final arbiter in all questions of importance.

In March, 1857, the ties which had bound the interests of Hongkong with the Imperial policy of the British Government in China were severed. From that date the Governors and Administrators of Hongkong ceased to act as the Diplomatic Agents of the Crown. Thus did the connection between this Colony and the Foreign Office cease, and, in consequence, British trade interests in China became split up between two different Government Departments in London, viz., the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office. More recently the Board of Trade, also, has been concerned with trade in China. Thus we see that, at present, there is bound to be overlapping between Government Departments where the interests of the Colony are concerned, and it is inevitable that there should be delay and loss of efficiency in such circumstances.

We do not wish to dogmatise about other Crown Colonies, but we regard the status of Hongkong and the actual working of the government arrangements as most unsatisfactory. We yield to none in loyalty to the King and Empire, but we consider that the time has long since passed when popular and democratic demands and ideas can be ignored with impunity by those in authority. It is most unfortunate when personal elements creep into matters of policy, but it has been notorious in Hongkong that schemes have been delayed, or shelved entirely, because the sponsors were *person non grata* with the centre of all authority at Government House. We should like to see an impartial Committee, with Far Eastern Representatives, and let us say, with Lord BRUCE as Chairman, set up for the purpose of recommending some new machinery of government to remove the difficulties which arise from dealing with three Government Offices in London and the denial of any form of popular representation worthy of the name in the local Legislature.

The Rev. A. T. W. Dowding, of Kowloon, left for Singapore on Wednesday, en route for Home, on the *Wenrinnee*.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, who has been in indifferent health for some time, left the Colony, yesterday, for Home on the *Kamo Maru*.

An extra rehearsal of Stainer's "Crucifixion" will be held in the Cathedral on Monday, at 6 p.m., when a full attendance is desired.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis League will be held in the Cricket Club pavilion on Thursday next at 5.15 p.m.

Mr. J. Hooper, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., leaves for Home next week on the *Elpenor*. He will be away about nine months.

The annual general meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong will be held on Tuesday, April 15th, at 5.30 p.m., in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall.

A lady visitor from Shanghai was much surprised to find that condensed milk, which was being sold for 45 cents per tin when she left Shanghai, could be purchased for 28 cents in Hongkong.

The *Antichus*, with 450 German subjects, is due in Hongkong to-morrow morning. She takes in at Hongkong a few Germans, who have been collected here from one of the Coast Ports during the last fortnight.

Mr. John Johnstone will succeed the Hon. Mr. D. Landale as head of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. very shortly, when Mr. Landale leaves for Home on retirement. There will be another vacancy on the Legislative Council.

A small fire occurred, yesterday afternoon, on the *Van Waerwick*, which was lying in midstream undergoing complete renovation. A large volume of smoke was noticed issuing from the lower hold, where the oil-tank is situated, the vessel being an oil-driven one, and the alarm was sounded at once. The fire-floats were promptly on the scene and got the fire under control in about an hour. Fortunately there was no leak in the oil-tank, and consequently the damage was comparatively slight.

The death occurred at St. Paul's Hospital, on Thursday night, of Mr. James Brown McGee, chief engineer of the *Hui Chow*, from food-poisoning in the leg, as a result of an injury sustained on a recent voyage to Tientsin. The funeral took place yesterday evening, the Rev. V. H. Copley officiating.

No. 2 Company, the Hongkong Police Reserve won 4 Soldiers' Club Cup for billiards on Thursday night by defeating "B" Co. of the Hongkong Defence Corps by 238 poka. The Police Reserve team has now won the Cup two years in succession. Capt. Wahl presented the Cup to Crn Sergeant Rosario at the Soldiers' Club on Thursday night.

CANTON NEW.

CANTON, April 4th.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN SHAMEN.

In connection with the arrest of the Superintendent of the Telegraph Office in Shamen, the Authorities received a report from the Chinese Telegraph Company in Hongkong stating that the Company has been ordered by the Hongkong Authorities to stop all telegraphic communication, other than official messages to and from Canton, till further notice.

The Consular Body in Shamen has notified the Tsuchun that it may assist a settlement if the Superintendent is released and another appointed in place of Ng Chor-sung, who was dismissed by the British Cons. The Tsuchun has agreed and appointed Chan Cheong to the position. It is reported that the Telegraph Office in Hongkong and Shamen have both re-opened.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY TO GERMANY.

We are informed that Luk Ching-chang, the Peace Envoy to Europe, has reported that the representatives of the Associated Powers at the Paris Conference have agreed to cancel the Boxer indemnity to Germany.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON LEAVE.

The Postmaster-General of the Canton Post Office, who has served in that capacity for more than 22 years, has obtained a brief leave, and will go on furlough to England shortly.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The Authorities have received from the Peking Government a book relating to the European war. It consists of descriptions of modern methods of fighting, modern types of arms, and recounts the bravery and discipline of the Allied troops by whom militarism has been destroyed. The Authorities are requested to have the book re-printed.

NAM-NING MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

A message from Nam-ning states that the local magazine, which was established on the northern outskirts of the city, exploded yesterday. The building was blown up, and the magazine-keepers, about 15 in number, were buried beneath the debris.

OFFICIAL CHANGES EXPECTED.

It is rumoured that the ex-Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, who was appointed by the Peking Government, will return to his former position shortly, as he will be recalled by the new members of the Provincial Assembly, and the Northern peace envoys in Shanghai. It is also stated that the Treasurer, Yeung Wing-tai, is to be transferred, and the Director of the Li Kin Tax Bureau, who is a relative of General Luk Wing-ting, appointed to the position.

"PINKIE'S" VERY LAST BOW.

"Pinkie" makes her very last bow to the Hongkong public to-night, her 10th appearance. This must positively be the very last one, as the A.D.C. have performed to make way for the "Stunts," who are producing "Our Boys" at the Theatre Royal next Saturday. Judging from the booking it promises to be one of "Pinkie's" most popular parties, and those who wish to see and hear well should hasten to secure seats this morning at Moutrie's.

The performance is given at popular prices:—Dress-circle, \$2; stalls, \$1; pit and gallery, 50 cts.; children, half price (except to the 50 cents seats).

"THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS."

The management of the Hongkong Cigar Store was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for removing, without a permit from the Exports and Imports Dept., 38,400 cigarettes and 35 lbs. of tobacco. Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the defence, explained that the cigarettes and tobacco were removed from the warehouse because the case containing them was being attacked by white ants. Owing to the necessity for acting promptly as soon as this was discovered, the management omitted to obtain the necessary permit before removing the case.

This explanation was accepted both by the Magistrate and by the Exports and Imports Office. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SPAIN.

TROUBLE WILL SOON BE CLEARED UP.

MADRID, March 27th.

The situation throughout Spain is improving. It is expected that the trouble will soon be cleared up.

GERMANY'S TROUBLES.

BAVARIA'S BID FOR MILITARY INDEPENDENCE.

BERLIN, March 31st.

A breach has occurred between the Bavarian and the Imperial Governments, as the result of Bavaria's bid for military independence. Bavaria has prohibited all recruiting for the Volunteer Army. The *Mittels Zeitung* expresses the opinion that the estrangement will develop.

THE DANTZIG DISPUTE.

COPENHAGEN, March 31st.

The Berlin Government has invited the National Assembly Party leaders to participate in a conference on April 2nd, in view of Marshal Foch's request for fresh negotiations regarding Dantzig.

THE EX-KAISER.

"ANSWERABLE TO GOD ALONE."

Mr. Harold Begbie, continuing his narrative of his visit to the ex-Kaiser at Amerongen, says that the ex-Kaiser is entirely repentant. He is convinced that he strove harder than anybody to avert war, and that he is "answerable to God alone."

The ex-Kaiser said that all the rulers were against war, which was made by the diplomats. Germany became involved in the war because she had to defend Austria against the aggression of Russia.

The ex-Kaiser declared that he sent Kruger the famous telegram "with grave misgivings, and under pressure from his advisers." He also regretted the sinking of the *Lusitania*, which was a "great blunder which he would never cease to regret."

The shooting of Nurse Cavell was ordered by a drunken General. The ex-Kaiser thereafter ordered that no woman should be shot without his personal sanction.

THE OFFICIAL PRESS BUREAU

CLOSING DOWN AT END OF APRIL.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The Press Bureau states:—

Unless an emergency arises, the official Press Bureau closes on April 30th. The censorship and all its other functions will cease from that date.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

UFA RECAPTURED.

OMSK, March 27th.

Admiral Koltchak has recaptured the town of Ufa.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT LOSING POWER.

STOCKHOLM, March 31st.

A telegram from Helsingfors states that the recent disturbances in Petrograd have assumed a very threatening character against the Soviet Government. M. Lenin's authority is considerably reduced. M. Trotsky is at present in Moscow, closely guarded by sharpshooters.

CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

BUDAPEST THREATENED WITH ANARCHY.

LONDON, March 31st.

The Rumanian Press Bureau reports that Budapest is seriously threatened with anarchy. The Communists are losing control which is passing into the hands of the Bolsheviks, who are daily arriving from Russia.

The Hungarian Army is reorganising in feverish haste, aided by German officers of General Mackensen's former Army.

EARLIER CABLES.

HUNGARY'S ULTIMATUM TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

PRAGUE, March 31st.

A telegram from Budapest states that an unconfirmed report has been received that the Hungarian Government has sent a short-term ultimatum to the Czechoslovak State, owing to the concentration of troops in Czechoslovakia and the rumoured forthcoming general mobilisation in Bohemia.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS RESPECTED.

COPENHAGEN, March 31st.

A telegram from Budapest states that the Hungarian Government has issued a decree forbidding anyone to leave the country. Those attempting escape will be brought before the "Revolutionary Tribunal."

The decree says that all the rights of foreigners must be absolutely respected. The persons of foreign diplomats and their residences, which will be designated by their respective flags, are inviolable, under penalty of death.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 26th.

The *Gazette* states that the Treasury announces that the maximum price of silver bullion sold in the United Kingdom shall be such a price as is equivalent, at the current rate of exchange, to 95 cents per standard ounce.

DEMOCRATISE CREDIT.

A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATIVE BANKING.

(BY W. KENNETH STORR (CERT. ASSOC. INST. BANKERS).)

One of the leading features of war finance has been the democratising of investment. Where formerly the holders of Government stock numbered thousands, there are now, by virtue of the war savings certificate and the small war bond, millions who are holders of "gilt-edged" securities, yielding a high rate of interest and affording absolute safety. The very small investor has come into his own. It is worth his while to save. He has a real "stake in the country." He is a capitalist.

But what of the small borrower? Why should not credit be democratised also? Without credit modern industry would be impossible. The small shopkeeper, the jobbing tradesman, and the agricultural small holder have a place in industry, but they cannot tap the great reservoirs of capital because the banks will only lend on the basis of security, and the poor man has neither investments nor titles deeds to pledge.

What is wanted for the "small" man is a system in which credit-worthiness rather than the possession of pledgeable securities shall be the criterion of borrowing power.

If the "small" man be industrious and capable and if it be certain that a few pounds' worth of capital for stock or tools or buildings will help him to extend his business, then credit is as vital to him as to his large-scale rival, and he is worthy to be a borrower.

The only practicable plan on which credit can be supplied to the poor man is by a great extension of co-operative banking, worked in conjunction with the existing banking system and under the direct supervision of the State.

SAFETY LIMIT.

The co-operative bank is a little group of men, some borrowers and some depositors, who collectively undertake to be responsible for the financial obligations of each. A safety limit is placed on the borrowing capacity of every member based on their common knowledge of each other and their common risk. This little association has thus a collective borrowing capacity or credit-worthiness.

It is suggested that the State should promote the formation of such groups by undertaking the organising and regulation of a system whereby they would be brought into contact with the existing banking system of the country. Central banks would be established—also share capital and deposit facilities for small investors and depositors—from which the local association could borrow up to the limit of the united credit-worthiness of its several members, as indicated by the Government inspector's certificate. These central banks in turn would borrow direct from the branches of the existing joint stock banks, on the security of a Government certificate given to their borrowing capacity. This would, of course, be limited to the amount of the total credit-worthiness of the constituent associations.

By such a system the life-giving flow of capital would be maintained down to the very capillaries of production through the agency of, but without risk and trouble to, the banking system proper.

HONGKONG AND "OUR DAY."

LETTERS OF THANKS FROM THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Government House, Hongkong, November 25th, 1918.

The following correspondence relating to "Our Day" celebrations in Hongkong has been forwarded to us for publication:—

MY LORD MARQUESS.—With reference to Sir Robert Hudson's letter of the 20th June, 1918, I have the honour to inform you that the celebration of "Our Day" in this Colony on the 24th October resulted in a sum of £19,350 being remitted to the Joint Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The gross receipts amounted to \$114,491, and the expenditure to \$9,281, leaving a balance of \$111,210. To this a sum of \$243 was added in order to make a round figure.

In the absence of the Honourable Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., the Honourable Mr. D. Landale, undertook the Chairmanship of the "Our Day" Executive Committee. The Honourable Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., worked with much zeal and energy as Honorary Secretary of the Committee, and the success of the appeal is, in great measure, due to his capable organization. Mr. H. O. Sandford again rendered valuable services as Hon. Treasurer.

The telegram of 9th June addressed to His Excellency the Governor by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and your Lordship was published in the local Press, as also was His Majesty's "Our Day" message of October 11th.

The leading members of the Chinese community again organized theatrical performances, the net results of which amounted to \$27,721. Special mention must also be made of the public-spirited generosity of the Chinese community generally, which was manifest throughout the whole of the celebration.

Lady May was, unfortunately, absent from the Colony, and the Rose Fund, to which she has given her name, was taken over at short notice and most admirably managed by Mrs. Gurner, the wife of the present Commodore-in-Charge, with the assistance of Mrs. Ralphs and other ladies. A sum of \$29,581 was realised by means of their valuable assistance.

The afternoon fête of 1917 was this year replaced by a popular Gymkhana, which was continued on the 26th. A number of well-conducted side-shows were exhibited on the ground, and proved a great attraction. The Hongkong Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade formed a Guard-of-Honour on this occasion, and presented a very smart appearance. The total Gymkhana receipts amounted to \$28,111.

A successful fête took place during the evening in the Botanical Gardens, which were tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The Japanese community most generously presented an exhibition of fireworks, the set-pieces being specially constructed for the occasion. The Portuguese community also organized a large stall in the Gardens, whereby a sum of \$10,834 was collected. This, together with the entrance fees, sale of refreshments, etc., resulted in a total of \$21,964.

Two theatrical performances were also given in aid of the "Our Day" Funds by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Committee and members of the Portuguese community, the proceeds of which amounted to \$3,195 and \$1,050 respectively.

I enclose an extract from the *Hongkong Daily Press* of October 25th giving a detailed account of the whole celebration.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) CLAUD BEVERLY, Officer Administering the Government.

The Most Honourable The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., President of the British Red Cross Society, 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society, Joint War Committee, 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

27th November, 1918.

SIR,—I have received from Mr. Murray Stewart, on behalf of the Hongkong War Charities Committee, a remittance of £19,350, representing the proceeds of the "Our Day" collections in the Colony of Hongkong, and I beg to confirm my cable to you of yesterday's date as under:—

"Please accept and convey to officers and members of Hongkong War Charities Committee profound gratitude of British Red Cross for magnificent response to 'Our Day' Appeal from Hongkong.—Stanley, British Red Cross."

I am desired by the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John to express to your Excellency, and to ask that you will be so good as to convey to all the donors, the profound gratitude of the British Red Cross for this further generous expression of the sympathy taken in our work by the people of the Colony.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) ARTHUR STANLEY, (Chairman: Joint War Committee).

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G., Hongkong.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE YARD AND THE POUND.

An interesting little ceremony will be performed within the Palace of Westminster early this session, when the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chamberlain, the Speaker, the President of the Board of Trade, and other important personages will verify the parliamentary copies of the imperial pound weight and yard measure, which are sealed up within the wall of the public staircase leading to the committee rooms of the House of Commons.

This ceremony is due to be performed every twenty years. The last examination took place in April 1892. Various causes have prevented its re-enactment since.

The standard yard is a solid bar of bronze thirty-eight inches long and one inch square in section, on which thirty-six divisions of one inch each have been marked-off. These divisions represent the arm measurement of Henry I., who ordained that the length of his own arm should be the standard yard of cloth measure—an ordinance preserved in British commerce to this day.

The imperial standard pound is cylindrical in shape, with a grooved edge, and, notwithstanding its weight, it measures only 1.35 inch in height and 1.15 inch in diameter. It is made entirely of platinum.

Most elaborate care is taken of these two important measures. When the check is being made they are handled with tongs. The pound weight is tested with the standard pound of the Board of Trade in scales capable of disclosing the difference of a minute fraction of a grain, and the yard is measured by an instrument which can detect an error of a hundred thousandth part of an inch. At the conclusion the pound is wrapped in Swedish filtering paper, which is soft and frictionless, and placed in a silver-gilt case, which is then screwed down and sealed. The yard measure is placed on eight rollers in a mahogany case, which is also carefully sealed. Both cases are then put into a leaden casket, which is then placed in a strong oak box. When this has been screwed down it reposes in the cavity in the wall, which resembles a small vault. The wall is then built up again by a mason.

CAMOUFLAGED GERMANS.

NEW TRICKS TO SECURE THE ALLIES' TRADE.

The economic invasion of Switzerland by the Central Powers, who, through this vestibule, hope to reopen their former commercial relations with the Allies, continues on a large scale.

According to the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, from May 1st to July 31st last year, 303 new foreign industrial commercial enterprises were founded in Zurich alone, while during the first half of this year the number of foreign firms, the majority being German, Austrian, and Hungarian, amounted to 387. There were no English concerns.

It is easy for the Austro-Germans to set aside the Swiss laws of commerce by choosing a dummy among their 300,000 compatriots who were residing in Switzerland before the war as chief of the firm.

Meanwhile, the German newspapers continue to publish advertisements from business houses and commercial travellers demanding orders for the Allied countries from Switzerland. The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* of Berlin, openly acknowledges that the Allied trade boycott of Germany will prove illusory because the Germans can easily employ Swiss trade-marks and labels as camouflage, while recently the Munich journal *Simplicissimus* offered a present to German firms, consisting of a passport for Switzerland.—*Daily Express*.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society, Joint War Committee, 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

5th February, 1919.

"Our Day" 1918.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th November, which has apparently crossed our letter of the 27th November, addressed to His Excellency the Governor acknowledging the safe receipt of the generous donation of £19,350 from the Colony of Hongkong.

I am pleased to be able to report to my Committee on the truly splendid manner in which the appeal has been organized in Hongkong, and of the wonderful success which has crowned your efforts. It is a great satisfaction to me to communicate through you our profound gratitude to all who have so ably assisted in achieving this magnificent record, and for the assistance Hongkong has rendered throughout the War to the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors.

As you will see from the reprint of a letter which we enclose, we were able to announce in *The Times* on New Year's Day that it was no longer necessary for us to appeal for donations or for fresh collections to be made, and that we desired such collections as are actually in progress to be wound up and the proceeds remitted to us as soon as they could be. It is a great satisfaction to the Finance Committee that they have in hand a sum which they estimate as sufficient to meet our liabilities. That this is the case is due largely to the constant and generous support which has been given to us by sympathizing overseas, and we beg to say to you and to all who have helped to bring this about—I am, etc.,

(Sd.) ROBERT A. HUBSON, (Chairman of Finance Committee).

Claud Beverly, Esq., Officer Administering the Government, Government House, Hongkong.

PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE.

[FROM DR. E. J. DILLON.]

While the political system of the world is being expeditiously remodelled, hardly any headway has been yet made with the draft treaty to be concluded by the victorious and vanquished nations. Committees are indeed at work, making out the bill of damages against Germany and drawing up an indictment against the authors of the war, but the really thorny problems of the strategic frontiers and legitimate guarantees demanded by France's official spokesmen have not been discussed, nor even clearly formulated. As I have announced in previous messages, these delicate matters will come up for consideration after the present labours of the committees are terminated, but by that time Mr. Wilson will probably be in the United States, and the European statesmen will be deprived of the benefit of his counsel. But although France's concrete terms to Germany are not yet defined, the aspirations and maxims which prompt them are fairly well understood. The guiding principle is the peremptory necessity of effectively hindering sudden attacks, which will be far more dangerous in the future than in the past, and of utilising the present golden opportunity, such as may never occur again.

French statesmen are quite ready to talk the language of the new pacific epoch and pay a tribute to the noble sentiments which inspired the project, on condition that all those other precautionary measures in which the statesmen of the old school put confidence are likewise adopted. Thus the Saar Valley is demanded on historical, economic, and military grounds, in order to restore the frontier of 1786, make up for the deficit of coal, and give France a defensible strategic boundary. This augmentation of territory would mean an increase of population by the incorporation of a million Germans. But if this demand appeared excessive, the French statesman would, it is said, be contented with the frontier of 1814. As for purely German territory, France would be satisfied to occupy it as a pledge for a period as long as the Germans may deem necessary for the execution of the treaty terms. Meanwhile, French publicists have visited the country assuredly the public that the Teutons of those districts are most favourably disposed towards French rule, and would be extremely glad to be annexed, for the sentimental reason that they like the French people and hate the Prussians, and the economic ground that they are terrified by the perspective of crushing taxation in their own country.

THE ARABIAN QUESTION.

In the matter of colonies, France accepts the mandatory system advocated by Mr. Wilson, and would like to receive a mandate to administer certain extensive territories in Africa, such as Togoland and the Cameroons. Respecting the section of the Ottoman Empire inhabited by the Arabs, there is a marked difference of opinion and considerable wavering between France and British. Manifestly itself to-day after the delegates of the Hedjaz had been heard by the Conference. The Hedjaz, which was always independent, was formally recognised as a separate kingdom during the war, and the Grand Shari of Mecca was suddenly raised to the throne in the European sense by Britain and France. Since then he has been formally recognised by all five Powers. The King's representatives now demand the annexation of all the countries of Arabia opening which were under Turkish domination. These include Mesopotamia and also Syria, on which France has long looked with loving eyes. The projected community would represent a Pan-Arab Federation of about eleven million souls. The comments of the *Temps* this evening, despite their studied reserve and conventional phraseology, border on remonstrance and hint at a possible cooling of friendship between the British and French nations. Its arguments are, briefly, these. The populations claimed occupy such a vast stretch of territory that the sovereignty of the Hedjaz could hardly be more than nominal and symbolic. In fact, they cover an area of one-half the Ottoman Empire. These different territories would, in reality, be under the domination of the Great Power which created a new kingdom out of nothing, and the monarch of Hedjaz would be a mere stalking horse of Britain. This, it is urged, would not be independence, but a masked protectorate. The financial resources of the Hedjaz are utterly inadequate for the administration of such a vast State. Who, then, it is asked, would supply the indispensable funds? Obviously Britain, who has been providing the Emir Faisal with funds ever since his father donned the crown. If this political entity came into existence it would generate continuous friction between France and Britain, separate comrades in arms, and delight a vigilant enemy, and for these reasons alone must be rejected. Palestine is excluded from this projected Pan-Arabian federation, and Syria is expected to declare its own wishes without any injunctions from the Conference. The Governments of Syria and Mesopotamia would be autonomous under the League of Nations, but a single mandatory is asked for by the King of the Hedjaz for the entire 11,000,000 inhabitants.

VEILS OF BLINDNESS.

That these divergences will be bridged over and the outbreak of ill-humour will finally subside is certain, but while they last they are mischievous, and even after they have been composed their memory

weakens the bonds of fellowship which to-day require exceptional strength. To an observant outsider who takes in the larger and more fateful problem which confronts the European Allies, these unreasonable bickerings and manifestations of national passion and personality appear out of all relation to grim realities, and their approaching dangers. Blindness to symptoms and neglect of warnings nearly ruined the Allied prospects during the war, and the same uncurbed defilements are of dark omen for the permanent re-establishment of peace. The world-revolution now beginning draws its motive-power from ideas more than interests, and the political chess-board, on which the pieces are so oddly distributed, is itself but a pawn in another and more fateful game. It is deeply to be regretted that at this turning-point in the world's history there is no commanding personality capable of discerning the central issues and shaping the mould in which the destiny of nations will be cast. To men imbued with the instincts of statesmanship it must seem that one of the urgent matters, which should have been practically solved without a week's avoidable delay, is the conclusion of peace with Germany, and, that done, all other questions could have been tackled at leisure. But the governing idea now prevailing is that the skeleton of a League of Nations must first be outlined, and all initiative emanate from that. Subsequent decrees and judgments will be promulgated in the name of that entity, but by the representatives of the five Powers deliberating behind closed doors.

A curious theory is held here on the subject of the delay in drafting the peace treaty. Men of mark maintain that, far from running risks by postponing a settlement, the Entente nations are, on the contrary, certain to find the ground better prepared the longer the day of reckoning is put off. Germany, they contend, has recovered temporarily from the Bolshevik fever, but the improvement is fleeting. The process of decomposition is becoming intense. By April the disintegration of the German Empire will have taken the form of rebellions, revolts, disintegration. This conjuncture will be the opportunity of the Entente Powers, who can then step in, present their bills, impose their restrictions, and knead the Teutons dough into any shape they wish. Then it will be feasible to prohibit the Austrian-Germans from entering the republic as a Federated State, under penalty of rendering themselves liable for a proportionate share of the Allied Governments' debt. In a word, the Entente will hasten to obey. It is hardly credible that men of experience in foreign politics should build upon such insecure foundations as these. So far as one can judge by well-established facts, Germany is a united country, to-day, and it is a united republic which will be democratic without ceasing to be German, and will get rid of some of the principal sources of weakness which took their rise in autocracy, and every week that lapses between this and the conclusion of peace will be utilised to the utmost by her leaders.

GERMANY'S CHANGE OF TONE.

Already the tone in which the German publicists write, and the temper in which the German statesmen act, differ sensibly from the tone and temper of armistice days. Recently the inter-Allied command has requested the Germans to bind themselves to abstain from military operations against the Poles, was met by a categorical refusal, on the ground that they cannot undertake to leave their country unprotected. But assuming that the process of gangrene made havoc with the political and social organism, the first consequence would be financial bankruptcy, and the second a tremendous recrudescence of Bolshevism, which would hardly be confined within the boundaries of the German Republic, and the latter state of Europe would be infinitely worse than the former. Calculations of this order darken whatever prospects there still may be of pacific negotiations and a durable peace.

The plenipotentiaries are somewhat embarrassed by the sequel to their scheme of an armistice conference at Prince's Islands. I do not allude to the telegram from hotel-keepers, who, having spent four lean years during the war, were made suddenly happy by the prospect of an army of peace-makers, to feed and fleece, and are now anxiously inquiring when they may prepare the culinary campaign, but I refer to Chittherin's reply, accepting the invitation conditionally. They are undecided whether to move nearer to what may prove a Bolshevik trap or withdraw, on the ground that the term fixed is past. Meanwhile, Admiral Koltchak has despatched telegrams to the representatives here, giving vent to the intense distress he feels at the Allied action, which has produced decided discouragement, and some of its usual after effects, among his partisans. I have positive grounds for affirming that the prospects of the relatively speedy discomfiture of the Bolsheviks, which the Russian representatives here held out to sympathising friends a few days ago, are becoming less promising since that remarkable invitation.

Very optimistic, if somewhat circular, communications are being issued, reporting the unexpectedly rapid progress of the commission which is elaborating the constitution of a League of Nations. Already nearly half their arduous task has been accomplished, general agreement is said to have been reached on underlying principles, and confidence is expressed that the remaining articles will be shortly formulated and acquiesced in provisionally.—*Daily Telegraph*.

AUCTIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from
The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY,
April 7th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at
his Sales Room,
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS.

Comprising—
Blackwood chairs, Teakwood Mirror-door
Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Clocks
Carpets, Rugs, Umbrella Stands, Drawing
Room Suite, Easy Chairs, Overmantels,
Dining and Card Tables, Single Brass
Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Curtains, Bronze
Figures, Desks, Glass and Crockery Ware,
Knives, Forks, Spoons, Blue and White
Vases, Bowls and Plates and a long line of
Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, April 5th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from
The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on WEDNES-
DAY, April 9th, 1919.

A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS
Comprising—
Shoes, Serge Hats, Watches, Typewriters,
Leather, Gramophones, Rugs, Skates, 150
Dozen Pencils, and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, April 5th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
HAVING been Favoured with instruc-
tions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room
on SATURDAY, April 13th, 1919, at 11 A.M.,

The well known Steam Launch
"KUNG HONG"
as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour.
Gross Tonnage ... 165.39
Net ... 87.87
Length ... 114.7
Breadth ... 21.3
Depth ... 9.8

Inspecting orders, conditions of sale and
all particulars may be had from the
Auctioneer, or from Mr. P. W. GOLDBERG
Solicitor.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [284]

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of
the letting by Public Auction Sale, to
be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of
April, 1919, at 8 P.M., at the Office of the
Public Works Department, by Order of
HIS EXCELLENCY the OFFICER ADMINIS-
TERING the GOVERNMENT of One Lot of
CROWN LAND at Shaukiwan, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 70 years,
with the option of renewal at a Crown
Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His
MAJESTY the KING, for one further term of
70 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub- divisions	Boundary Measurement	Containing Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100	100	14	2,700
2	100	100	14	2,700
3	100	100	14	2,700
4	100	100	14	2,700
5	100	100	14	2,700
6	100	100	14	2,700
7	100	100	14	2,700
8	100	100	14	2,700
9	100	100	14	2,700
10	100	100	14	2,700
11	100	100	14	2,700
12	100	100	14	2,700
13	100	100	14	2,700
14	100	100	14	2,700
15	100	100	14	2,700
16	100	100	14	2,700
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64	100	100	14	2,700
65	100	100	14	2,700
66	100	100	14	2,700
67	100	100	14	2,700
68	100	100	14	2,700
69	100	100	14	2,700
70	100	100	14	2,700

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instruc-
tions from THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALE
REVENUE DEPARTMENT to sell by Public
Auction,

On FRIDAY,
April 26th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,
The Steam Vessel

"KUNG CHING"
as she now lies between Kowloon Ferry Pier,
and Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon.
HULL—Teakwood.
Length—120 feet.
Beam—18 feet.
Draft—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES—Two sets of compound
surface condensing engines, with cylinders
11 1/2 in. by 22 in. by 14 in. stroke. Separate
condensers.

BOILER—One cylindrical, multitubular,
marine type boiler. Length 10 feet 6 inches.
Diameter 10 feet 0 inch.
Working pressure 120 lbs. per square inch.
Inspecting orders and further particulars
may be had from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & BOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1919. [100]

Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE

& Co.'s

PACIFIC PORTS

Trade & Service Bureau.

11, Ice House St.

Tel. 698.

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DREADFUL ECZEMA

Cured by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

That torturing and disgusting disease, has its cause in an impure
condition of the blood. The impure condition of
the blood often arises from a diseased condition of
the stomach and allied organs of digestion and
nutrition. When digestion is imperfect, the nutrition
of the body is inadequate to its needs. The blood
becomes thin, poisons accumulate in it, and these
poisons often manifest themselves in some eruptive
disease. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cure diseases
of the stomach, and other organs of digestion and
nutrition. They eliminate poisonous substances from
the blood, purifying it, and increasing its quality and
richness. They get at the cause and cure perfectly
diseases of the blood, and other complaints which
originate in a disordered stomach.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Eruptions, Indigestion, Constipation, Head-
aches, Saline Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Hemorrhoids, and for Female Ailments.
For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Store generally,
at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. CONSTANCE CO., Ltd.,
Sole Proprietors 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

DR. MORSE'S
Indian Root
PILLS

DO NOT WEAKEN. DO NOT SICKEN. DO NOT CRAPE.

"The whisky with the
small label and the
big reputation" is

JOHNNIE
WALKER

Guaranteed same Quality
throughout the World

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label.

Over 6 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label.

Over 10 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label.

Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy

for the future is the policy of the

past. First and foremost to see

that the margin of stocks over sales

is always large enough to maintain

our unique quality.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents

for China:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tien-
tsin, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.,

Whisky Distillers, Glasgow, Scotland.

BORN 1820.

Still going

strong.

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SCHOOLBOY V.C.
SPECIAL VISIT TO THE KING OF
ENGLAND.

Private Thomas Ricketts, of the 1st
Royal Newfoundland Regiment, who was
decorated by the King with the Victoria
Cross on Sunday, is the youngest V.C.
in the British Army.

Son of a fisherman of Middle Arm,
White Bay, Newfoundland, who earns his
living on the Great Bank, Ricketts joined
the regiment in September 1916. His
ardour for the war led him to declare
himself 18. In fact he was a schoolboy
of 15, stoutly built and of medium height.

Now the wearer of the V.C., the D.C.M.
and the French Croix de Guerre (with
Golden Star), he returns to New-
foundland to resume his studies—
probably at Bishop Feild College, St.
John's. Hearing of this, and remem-
bering that there will be no investiture
before February, the King sent for the
lad, and received him at York Cottage,
Sandringham.

HOW THE HONOUR WAS WON.

"This is the youngest V.C. in my
Army," said the King, introducing him
to a bishop who happened to be in the
room, and the King then read aloud the
report of the old achievement, for
Ricketts, while one of the bravest lads
in the Army, is probably the very shyest.
He is struck dumb when asked to tell
what he did in the great war.

His brave act was curiously like that
of Corporal Gregory, which Sir A. Conan
Doyle immortalized in "A Story of
Waterloo 1917." Ricketts went back to
France in April 1918. On October 14th,
during the British advance from Lodges,
the attack was held up by heavy
hostile fire, and Ricketts' platoon suffered
severe casualties from a battery at point-
blank range. Ricketts volunteered to go
forward with his section's commander and
a Lewis gun to outflank the battery.
They advanced by short rushes, but their
ammunition was exhausted while still
300 yards short, and the enemy tried to
get their guns away. Ricketts doubled
back under heavy machine-gun fire, got
more ammunition, and by accurate fire
drove the German gun team into a farm.
The Newfoundland platoon then ad-
vanced, captured the guns, and saved
the situation.

While at Sandringham the youngest
V.C. was presented to the oldest V.C.,
Sir Dighton Probyn, who gave his warm-
est congratulations to Ricketts.

A BASHFUL V.C.

Private H. Tander, Leamington's V.C.,
disguised himself when visiting home and
shaved off his moustache. He told his
mother it was easier to face a tornado
of bullets than a crowd of admirers. He
was recognized and happily welcomed by
the members of the Discharged Soldiers'
Federation.

JUDGE PARRY ON BUREAU-
CRATS.

In Saddlers' Hall, on January 22nd,
his Honour Judge Parry lectured before
the meeting of the Industrial Reconstruc-
tion Council on the subject of "Indus-
trial Reconstruction in Government De-
partments." English commerce, he re-
marked, had been built upon justice, but
in considering how far the principle of
the Whitley report—which he would call
"Whitleyism"—was possible of appli-
cation in Government departments they
should be under no illusion. Justice had
never been an attribute of bureaucracy,
and love had never inspired bureaucrats
to good work. If St. Paul were alive
to-day he would probably be writing
epistles to Whitehall, and Whitehall
would probably treat them as the Corin-
thians did—for there was no evidence that
St. Paul's epistles to the Corinthians was
replied to. (Laughter.) The Govern-
ment might promise that Whitleyism was
to be the national industrial religion, but
it was not possible for the Government
to compel the inhabitants of its depart-
ments to worship at altars to which they
conscientiously objected. (Laughter.)
The War Cabinet had said that the indus-
trial world must choose between Whitley-
ism and industrial warfare, but when the
Government sought, by eloquent phrases
to persuade sceptical employers to em-
brace this new industrial religion could
they wonder, in view of the function in
the Government departments that it met
with such scant response? Bureaucracy
governed the Government and vetoed its
decrees. So long as Whitleyism was
taboo in Whitehall there would be every
excuse for the great corporations and the
larger industries refusing to accept it.
In the new world there was no room
for old-fashioned bureaucracy. Per-
sonally, he should like to enter the new
Jerusalem of a legal industrial council,
to witness the burning of the old toms
of legal procedure and the drawing up
of a real procedure freed from jargon,
and set forth in language that the people
could understand, and suited to the wit
of the man in the street.

Mr. J. H. Whitley, M.P., who presid-
ed, said though he commended the Ad-
miralty for their eagerness to apply the
principles contained in the report which
bore his name, he considered they had
afforded an example of how this should
not be done. After long cogitation in
Whitehall, a scheme was sent to the in-
dustrial departments under the control
of the Admiralty. But the idea of the
Whitley report was that the scheme—the
edifice—should in each case be the joint
product of the people who were going to
live in it, and that it should not be de-
signed only by a few people who were
going to occupy a corner of it. What
was aimed at by the report was col-
lective co-operation, by all engaged in
an industry, in all matters capable of
joint action for the benefit of all the
persons engaged in that industry.
(Cheers.)

Of Interest to Every Woman.

The Fair, the Dark, the Matron and the Maiden.

AN EXCLUSIVE AND PROVED METHOD OF HAIR-BEAUTY CULTIVATION.

Free 1,000,000 HARLENE Hair-Drill Outfits.

EVERY gift of Nature's perfect hair is of all
the beautiful gifts that Nature has given
to woman—the hair is undoubtedly the most
highly prized. Yet, strange to say, it is so often
neglected. Nature extracts a penalty for every
neglect and human failing, and when we neglect
the hair, the penalty for neglect is a
constant dull, lifeless, unsightly condition of
what should be the "crowning glory of the
woman beautiful"—the hair.

There is no necessity to endure
imperfect hair, for while
Nature has provided the gift,
Science, which is Nature's assist-
ant, has devised and perfected
the "Harlene Hair-Drill" and
unfailing remedy for all hair
ailments. And the hair is now
guaranteed to be soft, shiny,
and free from dandruff, and
easy to manage. It is a
miraculous gift, and is
guaranteed to be so.

MILLIONS PRACTISE TO-DAY.

"HAIR-DRILL"

Millions of men and women
throughout the world now use
the "Harlene Hair-Drill" daily.
They have tested and proved
that this unique preparation
restores and maintains the
natural beauty of the hair, and
that it is the only remedy for
all hair ailments. It is a
miraculous gift, and is
guaranteed to be so.

YOUR "HAIR-HEALTH"

GIFT.

Simply send 6 stamps in stamps
for postage, and a Free "Har-
lene Hair-Drill" will be sent to your
address in any part of the world.

1. A bottle of "Harlene" the

true hair restorer for the

hair, which stimulates it to

new growth. It is Tonic,

Food, and Dressing in one.

2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp

cleansing "Groom" Shampoo which prepares

the hair for "Hair-Drill."

3. A bottle of "Uran" Brilliantine, which gives a

final touch of beauty to the hair, and is es-
pecially beneficial to those whose hair is inclined

to be "dry."

4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill"

Manual giving complete instructions for this

two minutes a day hair-growing exercise.

Commence at once to keep your hair to health and

beauty. Young women can maintain their hair in
abundant beauty, and women of more mature years can
regain all the lost lustre and health, whether it

be a BASHFUL V.C.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA, and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON AND ANTWERP ... "CITY OF BRISTOL" April 15th.
LONDON AND ANTWERP ... "CITY OF COLOMBO" May 10th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	DATE	TIME
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 6th Apr. D'light	
TSIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 6th Apr. Noon	
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KUEICHOW"	On 7th Apr. Noon	
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"SIANGSI"	On 8th Apr. Noon	
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Apr. Noon	
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 10th Apr. 2 P.M.	
WATWAI, Cebu and Tientsin	"HUICHOW"	On 10th Apr. Noon	
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 13th Apr. D'light	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class, Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND BOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... SUNDAY, 6th Apr. at 11 A.M.
* Amoy Passengers Only.

"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, 11th Apr. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

STEAMER	DATE	TIME
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Apr. 23rd, 1919.	
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	May 31st, 1919.	
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	June 18th, 1919.	

For New York via the Panama Canal.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... April 14th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendant on passengers cannot be overdone.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NELLORE	27th April.	2nd June.	10th June.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DUNERA	12th April	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE, and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Sat. 28th Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KORE, and YOKOHAMA	KAMUKARA MARU 12,410 tons	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KORE, and KOBÉ	MIYOMARU 12,330 tons	Sat. 19th Apr. at Noon.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSUBA MARU 19,800 tons	Sat. 3rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE and SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TENSHIN MARU	Wed. 9th April Middle of April.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYO MARU	End on April.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	RANGOON MARU	End on April.

For date of sailing Apply at the Company's Office

On leaving Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† SUWA MARU ... Mon., 5th May, at 11 A.M.
‡ On leaving Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	8th April.
KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YOKOHAMA
NIPPON MARU	11,000	28th April, From YOKOHAMA
BIBBIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YOKOHAMA
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	21st May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARIQUA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,000	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECOAT" 20,000 tons	On or about 7th April.
	"NERA" 10,000 tons	do. 30th April.
	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	do. 30th May.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID

"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 tons On or about 6th April

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
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Queen's Building,
TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th April.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

SAIGON "ARIAKE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th April.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 6th April.

"KOSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAIFUKU MARU" ... Friday, 11th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

"KENKON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th April, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
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Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (10,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... April 5th, 1919.

"CHINA" ... April 24th, 1919.

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105 Home Street, Tel. 1243

